HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1820. No. 15.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE cloths and cassimers, linens, lawns, cambric muslins, callicoes, bombazetts, silks, moleskin, dimities, vestings, nankeens of different kinds, cotton and silk hose, domestic stripes, checks and plane, men's fine hats, straw bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, flag handkerchiefs, canton crapes, superb crape robes, &c. &c.

They have lately received from New York a good assortment of

SADDLERY,

viz.

Saddle-trees, bogskins, girth and straining webbing, plated and common bridle bitts, stirrup irons of the latest fashion, buckles of various kinds, tacks, boss nails, ornaments, &c. &c.

They have on consignment and for sale, 50 bushels of SALT, 3 hogsheads of BROWN SUGAR, 3 barrels ditto, and 1 hogshead of MOLASSES.

Hillsborough, May 10. 14—tf

TRUSTEE's SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Joseph B. Shaw to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain debt due Thomas N. S. Hargis, will be sold for cash at the market-house in Hillsborough, one Negro Girl, on the second day of May court (instant) to satisfy said trust.

J. P. Sneed, *Trustee.*

May 10 14—2w

LOST

ON my way from Orange county, on the 18th instant, a note on Richard Ash, for the sum of ninety-seven dollars and some cents, payable three months after the 23d December 1818, to bear interest from the date, with a credit on the same about the 17th of this instant for sixty dollars. I forewarn all persons from trading for the said note, or the said Richard Ashe from paying the same to any person but myself, as I have never traded or negotiated the said note in any manner.

Samuel Pittard, Jun.

Person County, April 22. 13—3w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors, &c. of James Whitted, deceased, } In Equity.

vs.

Joseph Dickey & Chesley F. Faucett

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joseph Dickey, is beyond the limits of the state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for four weeks successively, that the said Joseph Dickey appear here within the three first days of the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in Hillsborough on the third Monday in September next, and answer the complainants' bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard exparte and decreed accordingly.

Test,

James Webb, C. M. E.

April 26, 1820. 13—$4w

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of March last, a Negro man, named ISAAC, about twenty-two years of age, yellow complected, five feet six or eight inches high, two of his under fore teeth out. Had on when he went away, a round-about homespun coat and homespun woollen pantaloons. The above reward will be given, if taken up in this county, or ten dollars if out of the county, or confined in any jail, and all expenses paid.

Alex^{r}. Borland.

Orange County, April 28. 13—$3

TWO HOGS,

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time in the month of January last, both Sows. The largest one sandy colour, short tail, and ears with an altered mark, attempted to be made two smooth crops and a slit in the right; the other nearly all black, mark not recollected, but certain that there is an unusual large hole in one of the ears, I do not remember which. I would thank any person for information respecting them.

Thos. N. S. Hargis.

April 26, 1820. 12—3w

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of James Jeffers, one of the partners in the late firm of James Jeffers & Co, the surviving partners of said firm will expose at public sale, on Thursday the 15th day of June next, in the town of Hillsborough,

All the Stock and Work on

hand belonging to said firm, consisting of a large quantity of stills, a quantity of sheet copper, lead, pewter, tin ware, tea kettles, scrap and old copper, one Jersey wagon, &c.

Terms of sale, twelve months credit by giving bond with approved security.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

Josiah Turner, and
James S. Smith.

May 6. 14—ts

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & WM. CLIFTON,

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburgh, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. tf—10

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder for ready money, at the market-house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 27th day of May next, the eastern half of Lot No. 15, in said town, the property of Elizabeth Dickey, or so much thereof as will pay the town tax, due thereon, for the year 1819, and the costs of sale.

By order of the board of commissioners

Joseph A. Woods,

April 11, 1820 Clerk.

The celebrated Horse OSTRICH,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August; on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Morrow's, on Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James Hutchison's, esqr. and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklinburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of the celebrated mare Miss Fidget, her sire the imported Sterling, her dam by Old Mousetrap.

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.

March 2, 1820. 5—3m

NOTICE.

JAMES & Anderson Mebane gave unto the subscriber sometime in the month of May, 1818, a bond for the sum of four hundred dollars, due one day after date, which bond I have either lost or mislaid, so that I cannot find it at present. There is a credit on the bond, October 22d, 1818, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and another credit in January, 1820, for between four and five dollars, which still leaves a balance unpaid. I do therefore forewarn the said James & Anderson Mebane from paying the said balance to any person but myself, as I have never traded or assigned the said bond to any person whatever.

Joseph Armstrong.

Back Creek, Orange County,
March 21, 1820. 7—3w

25 *Dollars Reward.*

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. my negro fellow, named BOB, had on when he went away, a pair of white homespun trowsers, a swamdown jacket, and a round jacket of brown woollen cloth, a country made wool hat, and likewise a blue great coat; he has taken other clothes with him and will probably change his dress. Bob is about 40 or 45 years of age, and about five feet five or six inches high, and very plausible in his discourse. The said negro was brought from Maryland about 22 or 23 years ago, and it is supposed will make for that place. Any person apprehending the above slave, within the limits of the state, shall be entitled to 25 dollars reward, or without the state, the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid. The above negro being very talkative and plausible, he will no doubt endeavour to pass as free, and make people believe such, and no doubt will endeavour his best to obtain a free pass.

Jacob Bates.

March 25. A26.12—3t

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.
Feb. 28, 1820. 4—6m

50 Dollars Reward.

THE above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of the thief who entered my bed room, some time in the month of January last, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and bore off my watch and establishment; it is a gold watch of the following description, made in Liverpool, by M. J. Tobias, No. 1452; two seals of fine gold; the key also of fine gold, and the chain of common jeweller's gold. The subscriber will give the above reward for either the watch or the thief.

William H. Whitted.

Hillsborough, April 3. 9—3w

☞ The Editors of the Milton Intelligencer, Raleigh Register, and Fayetteville Observer, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

NOTICE.

THE attention of the public is requested to the following statement. On the evening of Saturday the 19th instant, the house of the subscriber, on Swift creek, was entered during her absence, by John Bryan, and a *free* mulattoe girl named Dicey *Moore*, the daughter of Lydia *Moore*, was forcibly taken and carried away in a chair by the said Bryan. It is believed that he has a forged bill of sale for the girl, purporting to have been executed by her mother, and it is feared that he has carried the girl to the south, with the intention of selling her. Dicey *Moore* has lived with the subscriber ever since she was fifteen months old, and the fact of her freedom can be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. She is now about seventeen years old, five feet high, with a yellowish complexion, thick bushy hair, and wears rings in her ears.

Bryan is about six feet high, has blue eyes, is a little round shouldered, and has a long nose.

The editors of southern papers are requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their respective papers, as possibly it may save from a state of slavery this girl, who has an unquestionable right to her freedom.

Catharine Free.

Swift Creek, Craven County,
February 25, 1820. 5tf

Information Solicited.

ABOUT ten years since, a boy by the name of *JOSHUA HOTCHKISS*, an apprentice to James Chaplin, of New Haven, disappeared, and no information has since been obtained of him. Any person who can give intelligence relative to said Hotchkiss, by directing a line to the Herald office, New Haven, will confer a great obligation on his anxious friends.

New Haven, (Conn.) Feb. 29, 1820.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Ontario Repository.

CLOVER.

I think there is no more obvious defect in our husbandry, than the almost total neglect of our farmers to cultivate the grasses—especially clover.

The result of my observations has been, that the man who prepares his land well, sows wheat or rye, and stocks down with clover, grows rich, pays his debts without sueing; his farm improves, and he is able to buy his neighbor's farm, who neglected this obvious advantage.

The reason is plain; the clover farmer is enabled to keep more team—he feeds them well, and can prepare his ground better; therefore gets better crops. He derives another and valuable crop in succession, in his clover, enabling him to keep more stock, and of course to make more manure. Now I hold it certain, that good tillage and plenty of manure, well applied, are the surest means of good crops. Without grass the farmer cannot keep good teams—without teams, he cannot till the ground well—without good tillage, he cannot expect good crops—and without crops, teams, manure and stock, the farmer must grow poor, and sell, to pay his debts and carry him to Ohio.

The clover farmer sows less land, and gets more grain. His lands in clover yields him an immediate and valuable resource, in cows, young stock, teams, and especially in manure.

The prudent and proper use of these soon render his farm rich and productive; while a contrary practice almost universally results in exhausting the land; the crop grows less from year to year; the farmer must buy hay or let his crop go to decay; he receives no aid from the growth, increase, butter, milk, or labor of his stock; and must soon sell his farm to his better managing neighbor, or have it sold by the sheriff—no matter which.

A FARMER, *sometimes.*

From the Massachusetts Spy.

CATERPILLARS.

Farmers who are in the habit of rearing caterpillars, for ornament and use, will doubtless be gratified to learn, that the late favorable weather has produced a goodly shower of their favorite vermin. They are already basking in the sun, and expanding by the nutritious aliment of foliage and fruit buds; and if not prematurely molested, (which there is little reason to apprehend) we may, in due time, taste from our kneading troughs the former repasts of Egypt.

Judging from the produce of last year, it may be fairly calculated that many of our farmers, (and some who *do not* belong to the agricultural society) will, this season, raise double as many bushels of caterpillars as apples. Those, and there are some, who prefer the appearance and flavor of the latter will do well to look to their trees immediately. A thimble full of these reptiles which can now be destroyed in an instant, would fill a hat a month hence, and would require ten-fold the labor to subdue them. Every farmer's common sense will suggest the best method of extipation.

JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.

We are much gratified to find, that the publication of the "American Journal of Science and the Arts" is resumed, and that the first number of the second volume has made its appearance. This work is under the direction of professor Silliman, of Yale College, Connecticut, and wants nothing but sufficient public patronage, to render it highly useful as well as respectable.

The present number, we have not a doubt, will be found an amusing and interesting one to common readers, as well as to men of science and literature. The first article contains an account of a journey to the summit of Mount Blanc, the highest peak of the Alps, by one of our countrymen, Dr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, of this state, in the year 1819. Dr. Van Rensselaer was accompanied in his excursion by a Mr. Howard, of Baltimore, and they were the first Americans who ever scaled the terrible summit of this lofty mountain. The following passage will serve to show the difficulties and dangers encountered in this romantic expedition.

"We encountered many crevices, some of which were distinctly seen; others more than half hid by the snow. Occasionally masses of ice had sunk, and left the remaining wall rising 40 or 50 feet above us; and in such cases it was necessary to search the lowest end of the wall and ascend by the ladder, or by cutting stepping holes in the side.—This, however, could be attempted only where the wall was more than twenty feet high, as our ladder was only of that length. Where, besides the wall, there was a crevice at the bottom, the ascent was indeed dreadful; for while crossing a gulf that yawned 150 or 200 feet beneath us, we were climbing the ladder placed against the side of ice, where the least slip must have precipitated us to immediate death. Where the sides of the crevice were of equal height, the ladder was laid down, and we then crawled over on all fours. In a few cases it occurred that an arched bridge of snow connected the sides, and here it behoved us to tread lightly and with caution, lest breaking through, we should have sunk into a pit from which it would have been impossible to return."

The prospect from the summit was of course extensive and sublime. After remaining there a short time, the gentlemen began their descent, which was at least as fatiguing and hazardous as the ascent had been, and much more alarming, for they could plainly see the dangers that surrounded them.

"We now saw the crevices that yawned beneath us; and the reflection of a bright sun from the glistening snow almost prevented us from seeing our path, the least deviation from which would have been inevitable death. Part of one of the avalanches that threatened us in our ascent, had already fallen and lay scattered over our path, and the part that yet hung suspended above us seemed ready to follow its fallen half. Dreadful indeed was the silence in which, with hurried step, we hastened down the side-hill. Fearing to raise a look from the pathway, and scarcely daring to breathe, we arrived at the bottom."

N. Y. Daily Adv.

DUELLING.

In our last we gave what was intended for a final notice of the late duel; but on glancing a second time at the correspondence which preceded it, we are irresistibly impelled by a sense of editorial duty, to enter our protest against the pernicious precept, recorded by Decatur—the maxim too fatally sanctioned by his high example, that "the man who makes arms his profession is not at liberty to decline an invitation" to single combats

Commodore Decatur had a rare opportunity to distinguish himself, in the most eminent degree, by discountenancing the barbarous practice of duelling, already too prevalent among our officers and citizens. A single instance of moral courage exhibited from such a lofty eminence, would have done much to effect a revolution in the manners of the age, and given fresh verdure to the laurels which clustered on his brow. How unfortunate was it, then, that this opportunity was not only lost, but worse than lost, by the fatal record, left as a legacy of mischief to poison the minds of the youth of our country.

Not *at liberty* to decline? Are the sword and the epaulette, then, only badges of servitude, and of the worst of bondage, the slavery of the mind? No: Though a thousand heroes, as respected and admired as Decatur, should utter the preposterous assertion, we would protest against the pernicious doctrine, and boldly declare that every man, eminent or obscure, rich or poor, is "at liberty to decline an invitation" to violate the known laws of God and his country!

The example of Washington and other distinguished men, might be quoted to shew that there is more true greatness in defying the idle sneers of coxcombs and bullies, than in facing a pistol "as the lesser evil."

We have had some opportunities of observations on these matters; and from these observations are enabled to declare, that in no instance have we seen a bad character retrieved by a duel, or a good character lost by declining it.

The allegation of necessity is absurd; and it is time it was laughed to scorn.

The man who has not other qualifications to command respect cannot obtain it in this way; and he who has will be respected without it. But supposing the necessity in any case, such men as Decatur are entirely above it. The man who should have lisped an imputation against Decatur's personal courage, would have been hissed out of society.

We are sorry to have occasion for this animadversion; but we could not in conscience suffer the maxim in question to pass without reprehension.—When an eminent man, almost a popular idol, declares he is not at liberty to decline doing what he at the same moment acknowledges to be wrong, we must and will cry aloud against this wrethed slavery to a barbarous custom.

Del. Watchman.

The legislature of Alabama, has passed a law for the suppression of duelling. The first section makes it imperative on all judges and justices, to arrest and bind over all persons suspected of an intention to fight a duel,

together with the aids and abettors. The second section declares, that all parties concerned in a duel, shall upon conviction, be imprisoned three months, and shall be fined not exceeding $2000, and shall be *forever disqualified from holding any appointment of honor or profit in the state.*

The eighth section ordains, that any judge or justice, knowing that a duel is to be fought and shall not prevent it, shall be indicted, and if guilty, shall be dismissed from office.

The ninth section declares, that if any person shall, by written or printed handbills, *proclaim any citizen to be a coward, or use other offensive language for not accepting a challenge*, he shall be fined not exceeding $500.

The tenth section declares, that any printer who will not give up the author of a communication of the above nature to the court, when called upon, shall be punished for a contempt of said court at its discretion.

This is a strong law, considering how far south it is to operate. Whether it will have a tendency to check this unnecessary and immoral practice we know not. The question of constitutionality seems to be lost in the imperative urgency of such a law, and a spirit of chivalry and false honor, seems to be taking such deep root amongst all classes, that every "puny whipster" thinks it necessary to fight a duel if you but stare at him a few seconds. *N. Adv.*

(Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette)

Answer of the General Commander in Chief of the troops in the island of Leon, addressed to the bishop of Cadiz, in reply to his pastoral letter. This piece, which we have taken from the Tribune de la Gironde, will serve to shew the sentiments and principles which animate the constitutional army.

My Lord—The first duty of men is to be just; to respect truth and not darken it with sophisms, is the most august function of pastors whom the God of truth has appointed on earth in order to propagate it. The pastoral letter which your excellency has deigned to address to the faithful of your diocese, does not breathe this language. Whatever may have been your motives, our duty is to point out to your excellency the want of sound principles in the discourses of a pastor of souls, so respectable on account of his zeal and virtues. We shall not be tedious: truth is concise, its light shines of itself, and requires no ornament to render it amiable. We shall here treat of one question only: Ought nations to be governed by absolute and arbitrary monarchs, without any other laws than those of caprice, or the passion of the moment? or ought they to be governed by kings who rule according to laws justly established by the people, and presented by a respectable body who may restrain the excesses so common to power?

The choice is not doubtful; perhaps the elevated station which your excellency holds in society will make your understanding incline to the system of servitude; but those principles do not belong to the reasonable part of Europe. Reason and experience reprobate absolute monarchs; the wicked wish for them because they oppress mankind; the ignorant because they have no idea of public law. This truth is so evident that it appears useless to us to demonstrate it. The spirit of liberty, the abhorrence of injustice and oppression, are so natural to man, so deeply engraved in our hearts, that servility can only be the language of stupidity, or the most abominable hypocrisy. Spain understood these principles, and gave itself a government which foreign nations applauded. If any thing can be called lawful, it was without doubt, the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy. All classes of the state swore to support it; the army swore to it, and the people hailed it with acclamations. If this code so respectable, was torn up by ingratitude and perfidy, this is no reason that it should be buried in oblivion, or that the loyal Spaniards who cherished it should be accused. To say a thing is bad because it is forbidden by an absolute prince, is to deceive; to say that those who desire the happiness of their country are criminals, because they go against what is called the prerogatives of the monarch, is to deceive; to say that the military who rise to restore to the nation their salutary government are perjured, is to trample down all ideas of whatever is sacred in an oath, or in the object of it.—Every citizen ought to swear to devote himself to the glory and happiness of his country. There can be no tie to oblige him to perpetuate public evils towards a prince who is not the father of his subjects.—The king cannot be separated from the nation:—When their interests are mutually opposed, the oath received by the former is not binding on the latter. The Roman soldiers took an oath to the Consul, but had he attempted to enslave the country, the legions which would have disobeyed him could not have been perjured. To reason otherwise is to confound things, and not understand the spirit of institutions. The Spanish military swore to observe and defend the Spanish constitution; they were perjured when they tacitly consented to the overthrow of the sanctuary of their laws. To call aloud for the rebuilding of it, to devote one's labor and blood to it, and invite the rest of the nation to follow so noble an example, is faithfully to discharge the duties which are imposed upon one by the interests, happiness and glory of the country. Who called them perjured? the spirit of oppression or the language of hypocrisy. From all this, my lord, it follows, that the soldiers of the army so justly called the national, are not the enemies of order, nor of the laws and state; they are not men persecuted for their crimes, nor the factors of former rebellion, nor men thirsting for distinction and honors.

The language of seduction they make use of, is that of reason and knowledge; the religion they invoke is that of your excellency, that which they carry in their hearts, that which they received from their fathers; lastly, that which they do not wish under any pretence to innovate. The proclamations which have reached your excellency are only the candid expression of their sentiments. It is very easy to employ sophisms when reasons are wanting, and very common in those who write to commit faults in criticism and logic at the same time. We shall make no answer to the texts of scripture quoted by your excellency; they are entirely foreign to the object on which we are treating. There are kings of several and distinct classes, according to the constitution of states. The king of England has not as much power as the king of Prussia, and both reign equally. Whatever violence may be done to the sense of the holy books, there it not a single passage to be found authorising the unlimited power of kings. Despotism is an outrage on the human species, and the God of Justice cannot allow the violation of those laws which strike at the preservation of a good so worthy of his hands. We shall conclude with a slight reflection which appears applicable to circumstances; the language of peace, of moderation, of meekness, is that which Jesus Christ taught the pastors of souls. Political events are foreign to their holy profession, as the gospel itself shews it in so many places. Its divine author never speaks of the government of the Cæsars. The violation of this maxim has caused great harm to the state, and more fatal evils to the church. The greater part of the storms it has suffered, the schisms and reforms which have divided it, and the philosophical writings which have given it such mortal blows in the last century, have no other origin than the spirit of persecution and intolerance, which its ministers have manifested on so many occasions. This is an indisputable truth, confirmed by all histories, and which we would not point out to your excellency, if you had confined yourself to the spiritual administration of your flocks, and the exercise of those pacific virtues which have procured you such high respect in the eyes of afflicted and suffering humanity.

As chief of the army,

ANTONIO QUIROGA.

St. Fernando, Jan. 14, 1820.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, May 2.

The engrossed bill to prevent the commanders, and other officers in the naval service of the United States, from accepting of any present or emolument of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state, and for other purposes; was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill for laying duties on sales at auction, the bill was read through.

Various amendments were successively offered to the details of the bill, some of which were accepted, and many rejected.

The bill having been gone through and the blanks filled up, the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the house, and the amendments were concurred in.

After several ineffectual motions were made to reduce the amount of duty, the question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the negative—yeas 72, nays 77. So the bill was rejected.

A motion was then made by Mr. Butler of N. H. that the house do reconsider this vote; but before deciding this question—

At about 5 o'clock, the house adjourned.

[Mr. Darlington has not obtained leave of absence, as, from erroneous information, was stated in our last.]

Wednesday, May 3.

The speaker laid before the house, a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a copy of the proceedings of the court martial, on the trial of col. William King of the 4th regiment of infantry, and a copy of the orders and documents connected therewith, communicated in obedience to the resolution of the 18th ultimo: which was referred to the committee on military affairs.

On motion of Mr. Williams of N. C. the house took up and proceeded to consider the resolve submitted by him on the 20th ult. for the appointment of a standing committee, to be denominated "the committee on agriculture," and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Mercer moved that the house do now proceed to consider the bill to provide for clothing the militia when called into the service of the United States; which motion was negatived.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the senate's resolution, proposing to fix a day for the adjournment of congress.

The bill was amended by inserting the 15th instant, as the day of adjournment, and returned to the senate for concurrence.

The bill from the senate "further to regulate the medical department of the army," was read a third time and passed.

DUTIES ON AUCTIONS.

The house then took up the motion, depending on yesterday's adjournment, to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for laying duties on all sales at auction. Whereupon,

Mr. Butler, of N. H. withdrew his motion, and submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to this house, at the next session of congress an estimate of the deficit in the revenue, which may ultimately arise from the adoption of the proposed tariff, and also what amount of revenue may be derived from a duty on sales at auction and on spirituous liquors distilled from grain and other domestic materials.

And the question being taken, that the house do now proceed to consider the said resolution, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Storrs then renewed the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill laying duties on certain sales at auction:

And after a few remarks from Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Wood in favour of reconsideration, and from Mr. Warfield in favor of a postponement till to-morrow (which was negatived) the question was taken, by yeas and nays, on Mr. Storr's motion, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 84, nays 62.

The bill then received sundry amendments.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the duty of 10 per cent. on sales of certain enumerated articles (dry goods, &c.) was striken out, so as to leave that item blank.

Various rates of duty were proposed by way of substitute to the 10 per cent.—viz.

Mr. Storrs proposed four per cent.

Mr. Sergeant proposed seven and a half.

Mr. Dennison proposed three.

Mr. Case proposed six.

Mr. Tracy proposed two.

Mr. Taylor proposed eight.

The question was first taken on the highest rate proposed, (eight per cent.) and negatived; the question on the two next highest rates proposed, as above, were also decided in the negative; but,

On the question to fill the blank with five per centum, it was decided in the affirmative.

The question was at length taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 93, nays 58.

And the house adjourned.

Thursday, May 4.

On motion of Mr. Woodbridge, it was resolved, that the secretary of the treasury be directed to prepare and report to this house, at the next session of congress, such modifications of the existing system regulating the commerce, navigation, and revenue of the United States, as he may consider necessary and peculiarly applicable to the northern and north western frontier.

The engrossed bill laying duties on certain sales at auction, was read the third time.

This bill proposes to lay a duty on all sales of foreign goods at auction, (except sales under judicial process, &c.) of one per cent. on the amount of sales of groceries, and that class of articles, and of five per cent. on the amount of sales of woollens, cottons, and certain other manufactured articles. The bill passed, 89 to 61.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of N. C. in the chair, on the bill to authorise the president of the United States to borrow two millions of dollars, and for other purposes.

A debate arose on the provisions of this bill, which occupied the remainder of the day's sitting.

It was thought by some that two millions would not be sufficient, four or five were mentioned, and some objected to the surplus of the sinking fund being touched.

Friday, May 5.

On motion of Mr. Ford, of N. Y. after considerable debate, the vote on passing the bill imposing a duty on sales at auction was reconsidered, and the bill postponed to the next session of congress. The mover and former supporters of the bill urged this course, on the ground that as the tariff bill, and the bill providing for payment of duties in cash, had been rejected, and the proposed duty of ten per cent. on auctions reduced to five, the passage of this bill would have no effect but a transfer of the duty now paid on auctions to some of the states to the United States. The bill was postponed, 88 to 62.

The house again went into a committee on the loan bill. The motion to strike out two millions, after some debate, was carried; and, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the blank was filled with three millions, and the bill passed.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution which was referred to it, calling on the secretary of the treasury to prepare and lay before Congress, at its next session, a system of internal revenue.

Mr. Clay hoped the committee would reject this resolution. The executive, he said, had the power of the veto, and he thought it would be going too far, to give to it also the power of originating measures.

The resolution was rejected by the committee without a division.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

The brig Edward Foster, Couthouy, arrived at Boston on the 2d instant, in 35 days from Malaga. In her came passenger, D. S. Hackley, esq. bearer of despatches from Mr. Forsyth, our minister at Madrid, to the secretary of state.

By this vessel we learn, that the ministry of Spain had been entirely changed, as well as all the officers, civil and military, with a few exceptions, throughout the kingdom; and all the ambassadors in foreign countries, except Gen. Vives to the United States, and constitutionalists appointed in their stead.

On the 9th and 10th, a massacre of a large number of the inhabitants of Cadiz took place.

On the 8th, Gen. Freyre arrived in Cadiz, and the people called for the constitution. He promised it should be proclaimed the following day. Accordingly the people assembled in a large square for the purpose, when they were fired upon by the troops of the garrison, (who had been joined by a number of deserters from the Isla) and shocking to relate, between 700 and 800 were killed on the spot, and between 1100 and 1200 wounded It was supposed Gen. Freyre gave the order to fire, but he had denied it. It was considered he had acted the part of a double traitor. He had been deprived of his commission. In consequence of this unhappy affair, the people throughout Spain were highly exasperated against the government; and favored most decidedly the cause of the constitutional party.

The constitution was finally proclaimed in Cadiz on the evening of the 21st of March, amidst the acclamations of the people. Cadiz was about the last place in the kingdom in which the constitution was proclaimed.

A plot to bring about a counter revolution, was discovered in Madrid the 11th of March, and several persons were arrested and imprisoned. The duke del Infantado, who was suspected to have been concerned in it, had resigned the office he held.

The members of the cortes in 1812 were collecting in Spain, and expresses had been sent to those at a distance, requiring their attendance at a general assembly to be holden in Madrid, as soon as possible.

All was quiet when the Edward Foster sailed, and the people appeared to be extremely happy under the new order of things.

The following Americans, who have been imprisoned in Spain for nearly three years past, were liberated on the 24th March, viz: Conkling, Thompson, Weston, Cochran, Faucke, and Smith; and the following were liberated from the prison in Malaga on the 15th March: Cushing, Lapham, Wynans, Milner, Pryne and Plyer.

The king of Spain has named the duke de Frias, ambassador to London, vice the duke de San Carlos; the duke del Parque, to Paris, vice the duke de Fernam Nunez; don Luis de Onis, to Naples, vice don Pedro Labrador; count de Terenor, to Prussia, vice don Pascual Vallejo; don Manuel Gonzalez, Salmon, to Russia; don Joseph Maria de Pando, consul general to Lisbon.

A new ministry was formed at Madrid—the duke de San Fernando had been superseded. De Yrujo and the other exiled noblemen had been recalled.

The king had issued a decree to release all prisoners for political offences.

The most friendly sentiments for the United States are expressed by the constitutionalists, and it is thought no difficulty in the negociation would be caused by this party.

In the contest between the royal and revolutionary forces at Malaga, Feb. 19, 60 or 70 were killed and wounded. A letter says, "the jails and dungeons are already lightened of their burdens, (prisoners of church and state,) and thousands are restored to the bosoms of their families."

It is reported that Ferdinand is unpopular in Spain—and a change of the dynasty is expected—or the establishment of a republic.

A provincial junta is formed, by whose direction the king acts. It is composed of the cardinal de Bourbon, president; General Ballesteros, vice president; the bishop of Valladolid, don Manuel Abadoy Quccipo, don Manuel Lardizabel, don Mateo Valdemoros, don Vincente Sancho, don Francisco Crespo, don Bernardo Tarrius, and Ignacio Pezuela. Before whom the king has sworn to the constitution.

The mercantile Diario of Cadiz, March 21, announces that an election of twenty-five electors of members of the cortes was to be holden in the parishes of that city on the 23d. The same paper contains a statement of the killed and wounded in that city in the affair of the 10th of March, as follows—killed, men, 371; women, 36; children 29; total 436—Wounded, still in the hospitals 70, besides many who are at their own houses.

From Spain.—Our latest advices are only to the 15th of March, (although the schr. Midas, arrived at Baltimore from Smyrna, touched at Gibraltar as late as the 29th.)—A friend writes us under date of the 15th, as follows:—

"The revolution in Spain is over, and the King has declared the Constitution and summoned the Cortes.—Cadiz has been entered by the Constitutional Army of Quiroga, and all the other cities have espoused the cause—all this without bloodshed.

"Whether the people will receive a Cortes from the *King*, or any longer acknowledge him as their Sovereign, are questions yet to be determined—I think myself, it is likely the Revolution has *just begun*—All that is done has been done by the *military*—what interest they will allow the *people* in the new order of things remains to be seen.

"Nothing more about our Treaty, nor can I pretend to say what effect the revolution will produce in our political relation with Spain."

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Charleston City Gazette, dated

"St. Thomas, April 18, 1720.

The schooner Ann and Eliza, captain G. M'Carter, arrived here night before last from St. Vincents, and only 14 days from Angostura, but as capt. M'C. did not intend coming to this island when he left Angostura, he brings neither letters nor papers. But he brings very interesting verbal accounts of a very great and bloody action which had been fought between general Paez, and the royalist army, 300 miles from that place—in which, he informs me, the Spaniards lost every man, amounting to 5000, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Great rejoicings were the order of the day when he left Guayana, such as ringing of bells, cannonading, &c. There was an American schooner there, which ought to have sailed the day after this vessel for St. Thomas, by which we impatiently wait to receive the important official account—which, so soon as I receive, I will forward to you without delay.—This action must have been fought near Calabozo with the royalist army of General Morales, who, with the whole of his forces, must have been annihilated. The evacuation of Caraccas is a necessary consequence, and the entrance of the patriot army.—Strange as it may appear, we have not heard a word of the expedition that sailed from Margarita on the 8th of last month. True it is, that no vessels have arrived from any quarter that could give us intelligence of its success."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

A great *moral revolution* among the inhabitants of the earth, appears to be hastening on. We had occason lately to mention that wonderful event, the late revolution in Spain, achieved almost without bloodshed—*a nation born in a day!* We have now to mention another most extraordinary transaction: two despotic sovereigns emancipating their slaves, and proclaiming publicly, by a herald, "*all men are born free.*" Is not this the work of HIM, who holdeth the hearts of all men in his hands; who by a wise Providence, orders all things aright, and who is hastening the time when *wars* shall cease?

Translated for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

"Frankfort, (Oder,) Feb. 24.

"The grand duke of Mecklenberg, and the duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, have proclaimed the suppression of personal servitude. The 6th of Jan. the same benefit was granted to the peasants of the Island of Oescel. The ceremony of emancipation was preceded by divine service, all the constituted authorities were joined to the deputies of the peasants. The marshal of the province delivered a discourse in which we remarked the following passage. "All men are born free, the law alone can restrain the use of their liberty, arbitrary power must disappear and in future it will be no merit not to have been a tyrant."

"This is the wish of Alexander, [the grand duke,] our well beloved sovereign, this is demanded by the spirit of the age, that all powerful voice, which always makes itself heard. They day has arrived, when servitude is to be for ever abolished, and when the first rights of humanity are to be rendered to the men whose labour and sweat procure for us the first necessaries of life."

Paris, March 23.

Since the catastrophe of the Duc de Berri, this city has assumed quite a

different aspect. The violence of party spirit pervade the *saloons*—no conversation unconnected with politics is listened to—the slightest difference of opinion suffices to interrupt friendships of ancient date.

In the departments the fermentation is yet more alarming. Much prudence and energy have been requisite to prevent an explosion.

The unrestrained licence of the press, which Parisian Juries have hitherto refused to curb, is attacked by the orators of government, as the principal cause of the alarming state of things.

M. Burrois, bookseller, who had been prosecuted in Paris for publishing the historical memoirs of Napoleon, has been tried and acquitted; of course the work is no longer suspended.

The interment of the duke de Berri, took place at St. Dennis, on the 14th. When the coffin was descending into the tomb, the king burst into tears, fell on his knees, and remained a long time absorbed in profound grief.

IRELAND.

The disturbances continue in Ireland —A letter, however, from Banagher, states that the neighboring part of the county of Galway, is likely soon to be restored to tranquility. Several of the leaders of tue riband men have been taken, among whom are 7 of their captains, who have been committed to prison for trial.

The Dublin Correspondent of March 25, gives an account of an outrage committed at the house of Walter Ward, esq. of Bellisle, in the county of Galway. There was no person in the house but females, with the exception of a young boy, when about 300 ribandmen attacked it. They broke the windows and frames, and were with difficulty restrained by their leader from cutting out the tongues of the ladies, whom they detained naked in the avenue, for having made known their signs and oaths. They destroyed every part of the house and furniture.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 17.

EXECUTION.

The sentence of death, pronounced at our last superior court on William B. Sparrow, for the murder of John Hunt, was carried into execution on Friday last, between three and four o' clock, in the midst of a vast concourse of spectators. He was brought out of jail at half past eleven o'clock, and conducted to the church, where, according to his request, he spent the most of his short time in religious exercises. An appropriate and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. S. K. Kollock, from Psalm xxxii, 1. "Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered;" and followed by an address to the prisoner from the pastor of the church. The unhappy man appeared to unite with much fervor, in singing and praying, and to listen with deep interest to the consolatory truths delivered. His deportment was altogether such as became his solemn and awful situation. At the place of execution he manifested great fortitude and resignation—made a short address to the spectators, in which he professed to die, innocent of any intention to injure the unhappy man whom he had killed—warned the spectators against those vices which led him into his unhappy situation—that he died, at peace with God and all the world, entertaining the hope of a better life beyond the grave.

Mr. Heartt,

Permit me, through your useful paper, to communicate the following particulars relative to the case of the unfortunate W. B. Sparrow. For some time previous to the day of his execution, he flattered himself with the hope that executive clemency would be extended towards him—professing, however, at the same time, his willingness to die. The information that his petition had been unsuccessful, occasioned but a momentary depression. It seemed rather to settle his mind the more firmly, and to fix his attention steadfastly on the great concerns of eternity. His soul appeared to be entirely occupied with preparations for the awful event. The day before his execution, he attended public worship in a devout and solemn manner, and expressed much satisfaction from the enjoyment of this privilege. Visiting him on the morning of his last day on earth, I found him calm and composed; undisturbed by the view of the multitude, flocking into the town to witness his fate. He proceeded from the church to the place of execution, with a firm and steady step—and joined, with a voice undisturbed by emotion, in singing a hymn by the way. As he approached the fatal spot, his hopes seemed to rise, and his countenance to assume a still more cheerful serenity. He reposed with an increasing confidence on the arm of a mighty Saviour. A moment before he was launched into eternity, after taking an affectionate leave of the officers of justice, and those who stood around, he said, "I hope soon to be with my Father above." His death, though painful and ignominious, we may still hope, was to him the termination of sorrow. Much praise is due to the keeper of the jail, and to the sheriff of Orange, for their kind attention to their prisoner—in seeking out for him spiritual instruction—in permitting him to attend public worship previous to the day of his execution—in giving access to his spiritual friends at all hours.—Indeed, nothing was left undone by them, which could add to the comfort or promote the best interests of the unfortunate man. I cannot but add too, that the feeling and tender, though firm manner, in which the sheriff discharged his last painful duty, ought not to be forgotten.—Much more might be said, but less ought not. —May the Lord reward them.

HUMANITAS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Friday evening last, John T. Ray, of Stoney Creek, in this county, fell from his horse and fractured his skull, so that he died early the next morning. He, with several others, with elevated spirits, were returning from beholding the execution of William B. Sparrow; and, as is usual on such occasions, engaged in the (at such times) dangerous occupation of running horses. Twice he fell from his horse; but regarding not the warning, he again pursued his fate, and was hurried into eternity.

By a joint resolution of both houses of congress, the present session was to terminate on Monday last.

Previous to its termination a message was expected from the president, on the subject of our relations with Spain. From some unaccountable cause we have not received a paper from Washington since the 4th instant, and the papers received contain no satisfactory information respecting our Spanish affairs. It was, however, generally supposed, that there was no longer any prospect of the ratification of the treaty lately concluded with Spain.

Washington, May 5.

THE NEW TARIFF REJECTED.

The bill to increase the duties on certain imported articles, was yesterday rejected in the senate, after three or four hours' debate. Though the particular motion by which the bill was lost, was carried by a single vote only, we have reason to believe that the majority would have been greater, had the question been a direct one upon the merits of the bill. Several gentlemen, we understand, one or two of them from the north, who voted against postponing the bill, would have voted against its enactment, either in the shape in which it passed the house of representatives, or as it was proposed to be modified by the committee of the senate.

May 6.

Duties on Sales at Auction postponed.

After having been once rejected, then re-considered, amended, and passed, the bill for laying duties on certain sales at auction of foreign goods has been again re-considered, in the house of representatives, and postponed to the next session of congress.

Thus, all the parts of the system, reported by the committee of manufactures, have been rejected, or, what is tantamount, postponed to the next session. It is not, however, those who are opposed to affording encouragement to manufactures, that have defeated the Auction Duty Bill. It had passed the house of representatives, and has been reconsidered and postponed at the suggestion of those who at first supported it, on the ground that, unconnected with the Tariff bill, its operation would have been unimportant to the manufacturing interest, and partial in other views. *Nat. Intel.*

We are reproached with some tartness, by one or two prints, for omitting to notice the report, which was recently circulated, that the president had refused to receive or recognise the minister extraordinary of Spain. The report has not passed us unobserved; but we deemed it scarcely necessary to contradict such a statement, when it was accompanied with the assertion that the correspondence with that minister had terminated. We presumed every one would be able to judge whether a negotiation could have been entered into, and continued for two or three weeks, with a foreign agent, before he had been officially recognized as such. *Ib.*

Several letters have been received in this city from several gentlemen in Baltimore, reiterating the report, from Gibraltar, of the ratification of the treaty by the king of Spain. The letters from Gibraltar state, that Mr. Hackley, American consul in Spain, is the bearer of the ratified treaty to this country. *National Intelligencer.*

We have it from undoubted authority, that there is a pause in our negociations with Spain; but there is no misunderstanding between General Vives and the government at Washington. The new posture of Spain, induces Gen. V. to wait for further advices. *Gazette.*

We are informed, from a source highly respectable and creditable, that the negociation with the Spanish minister, Gen. Vives, is renewed, and we hope will terminate in an amicable adjustment of the business of his mission. *Fed. Rep.*

Com. Morris, we learn, has resigned the command of the U. S. squadron, (viz: the Constellation, John Adams and Nonsuch,) recently on a cruise on the coast of South America, and has repaired to Portsmouth, N. H. as captain commandant of the U. S. navy yard, at that station. He left this city on Sunday last. *Wash. City Gaz.*

DUEL.

By the Washington, at Boston, from Gibraltar, we learn, that about the 12th of March, a duel was fought at Gibraltar, between lieutenant Downing, of the Guerriere frigate, & a lieutenant Smith, of one of the British regiments stationed at that place, in which the latter was severely wounded.

The dispute which caused the duel, took place previous to the departure of the Franklin 74, and was thought to have been settled, as the governor of the place had expressed his opinion on the subject, that lieutenant Downing was not to blame. Lieut. Smith gave the challenge, and lieut. Downing felt himself compelled to accept. They met, and fired, lieut. S. was wounded in the calf of his leg—was not satisfied. They fired again, and lieut. S. had a finger shot off—was not satisfied. They fired a third time, and lieut. S. was wounded in the side, fell and expressed himself satisfied. In consequence of this affair, the governor had ordered that no Americans should pass the gate; but the day following, the order was so far qualified as to admit the officers, &c. of American vessels to pass. The American consul was trying to get the order countermanded, so as to admit the officers of the squadron to pass as formerly—but it was thought that nothing would be done till the arrival of commodore Bainbridge. Lieutenant Downing received no injury in the duel. *N. Y. Gaz.*

The Fisheries have never been more productive than during the present season. Shad have been taken in *unusual abundance*, and have been plenty at *two dollars* per hundred; herring at *one dollar* per thousand, and often at *half that price*. Corn at 50 cents per bushel—This almost sets "hard times" at defiance.

Cheap Living.—Good fat veal was sold in our market on Saturday last, for two and three cents a pound—fresh cod fish at one cent a pound—butter is plenty at 10 and 12 cents—eggs at eight cents a dozen, and other things in proportion. *Phil. paper.*

The death of our countryman, Benj. West, Esq. although it has occurred in the course of nature, and at the advanced age of eighty-two, is an event which will excite strong feelings throughout our country. The excellence of his private character, his unrivalled talents in his profession, and the distinguished reputation which, for nearly half a century, as an historical painter of the highest attainments, will secure to his memory the affection and reverence of his native country, as well as the regard of the nation where he spent a large portion of his life. It is honorable to the late king of Great Britain, that he patronized and fostered the genius of Mr. West, and through life treated him with friendship and respect. And it is due to the people of that country to say, that though an American by birth, this great painter uniformly experienced from them kindness and liberality. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The remains of the venerable president of the royal academy, (Benj. West) on the 29th were solemnly interred in St. Paul's church yard. The hearse was followed by 42 mourning carriages, containing the chief mourners, members of the royal academy, &c. These were succeeded by the private carriages of the lord mayor, the arch bishop of Canterbury, three dukes, three marquises, two earls, one viscount, four bishops, and 32 other gentlemen. *London paper.*

DECATUR.

A Montreal (Canada) paper of the 5th ult. pays the following tribute to the merits of our lamented hero, the late commodore Decatur.—"Amongst the most prominent articles in our last American papers is the death of this distinguished officer. He fell in a duel—he who had already given such proofs of his courage that no one could doubt it. Common individuals, are sometimes obliged to make their choice between the contempt of the world and the risque of appearing prematurely and guilty before their Maker; but his tried gallantry exempted him from such an alternative. Peace to his soul! his British adversaries have always done him justice, and while they sought to slay the enemy, they admired the man.—"The brave revere the brave."

Bank of the United States,

May 3d, 1820.

In the exchanges made with the city bank, at the bank of the United States this day, it was discovered by Mr. Patterson, the principal Teller, that the following banks had each received a counterfeit note of 500 dollars, viz: Pennsylvania, Farmers and Mechanics', Mechanics' and Schuylkill.

These notes are good imitations; on examination, it will be observed, that the paper is thicker and whiter, the water mark not so plain as in the genuine notes. The letter and figure engraving much bolder, particularly the rays issuing from the United States arms. The signature of Jona. Smith, cashier, is well executed; that of W. Jones, president, is in a rounder letter.

The notes which have been detected, are payable at Philadelphia, to J. Patterson or bearer, letters C. & D.

Wilmington, (Del.) May 6.

On Wednesday last, a person called at the Bank of Delaware and the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, and obtained at each, change for a five hundred dollar note, purporting to be of the Bank of the United States, but which afterwards proved to be counterfeit, which, however, was not discovered until evening; upon its being perceived, Messrs. Star and Thomas, the tellers of the banks, were dispatched in pursuit of him. Concluding that he had proceeded immediately for Baltimore, they followed as far as Havre-de-Grace, where they found him at a public house, and conducted him back to Elkton, where he was left for safe keeping.

When he perceived that there was no chance of escape left for him, he assured them very candidly, that if he had not been a little too late for the steam boat, he would have avoided being taken by them.

There is no doubt, but these are the same persons who passed several notes of the same kind in Philadelphia, and it is probable that the one who escaped will endeavor to do the same in Baltimore. *Gazette.*

A detachment of the 5th regiment, consisting of thirty eight men, under the command of Lieut. Hare, arrived here this morning from Philadelphia, in the schooner Defiance. They are bound to Detroit.

The schooner Pocahontas, from Philadelphia, has also arrived, having on board 130 troops, for the same place. *Com. Adv.*

The famous partizan chief, Gen. Espozay who contributed so much to the restoration of Ferdinand to the throne of Spain, and was afterwards obliged to fly from the persecution which followed it, on the breaking out of the revolution of Navarre, about the last of February returned to Spain. On putting his foot upon the soil of his native country, he found a guard, composed of a great number of Spaniards, who received him with open arms. He took the carbine which he had brought with him from Paris, for his personal security, and breaking it, exclaimed, "long live Spain and the constitution! I have no more need of this instrument of carnage."

Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq. at present charge des affairs of the government of Great Britain, residing at the seat of government of the United States, has been recently elected a member of the British house of commons, for the borough of Aldborough.

Viscount Chataubriand is specially commanded to write the life of the duke of Berri. All the necessary documents have already been sent to him for this important work. It is intended to raise a monument in one of the churches of the capital to the memory of the duke of Berri, but the place has not been as yet selected.

A letter from Glocktadt of the 1st of March, states that the ship Vesta, bound from Hamburg to St. Thomas, but prevented clearing to sea by the ice, had put into that port, with Baron Eben and several Prussian officers on board, who were going to join the Patriots in South America. *Liverpool pap.*

Liverpool, March 17.

The assassin Louvel is completely cased in iron; he is fastened by the legs, thighs, body, elbows and wrists, with an iron collar or gag, that completely prevents him from moving his head forward. He is chained to a wall by iron bolts and locks, and only permitted to sleep a few moments at a time, so as just enough to support nature from expiring. *Private Letter.*

REFUSAL TO BE SACRIFICED!

The following is an extract from the journal of a baptist missionary at Benares:—

"August 27, I addressed the word to a crowd of people at Pruchaldghat, where the woman was to be burned alive with the corpse of her husband. At the close of the discourse, a Brahman said, "Your scriptures are quite contrary to ours, therefore I hope you will not speak much." The corpse and the woman were taken to Brumaghat, where they intended to burn them together. After they had performed their superstitious ceremonies, they placed the woman on the pile with the corpse, and set fire to the wood. As soon as the flames touched her, she jumped off the pile, and fell into the water. Immediately the Brahmins seized her, in order to put her again into the flames; she exclaimed, "Do not murder me; I don't wish to be burned." The company's officers being present, she was brought home safely."

DIED—At Bath, (England) Rev. T. HAWEIS, L. L. D. and M. A. D. in the 87 year of his age. He was the author of Church History, and several other valuable religious works; and the father of Missionary Societies. The Mission to the islands on the Pacific Ocean originated with him.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 11th inst. by David Allison, Esq. Mr. *Alfred Woods*, to Miss *Lydia Montgomery*, both of this county.

DAVID PRICE,
COPPER-SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he expects to receive, by the next arrival of the steam boat, a general assortment of

Strong Copper Sheets and Bottoms,

suitable for making stills of from thirty-five to eighty-five gallons, which he will warrant equal to any made in the United States. Persons wishing to purchase will please call at his shop in Hillsborough street, and judge for themselves.

He expects to keep on hand a constant supply of STILLS, and of materials, which will enable him to execute any order with which his friends may favour him.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1820. 15—6w

A New Seminary.

THE seminary lately established on Mrs. Jane Burrough's land, in the county of Orange, and state of North Caroling, is now in full operation, under the superintendance of A. Davey. The course of studies in this seminary is so arranged as to render it preparatory to the university. Elocution, correct pronunciation according to the rules of prosody, scanning and the derivation and composition of words will receive particular attention. Due regard will also be paid to those just beginning their education, and every exertion used to stimulate them to emulation. The moral conduct and good deportment of the pupils will receive special attention. The situation of this place is quite healthy, and affords the best of water, and is in a very respectable neighbourhood. Those wishing to encourage this seminary, can have board in respectable families for fifteen dollars per quarter. The terms of tuition will be as usual. The sessions and vacations will be regulated by the trustees of said seminary.

Ashbourn Davey.

May 17. 15—3

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 28th of March last, a negro man named JIM, about forty years of age, near six feet high, light complexion, bow-legged, and very likely, had somewhat of an impediment in his speech, and is a very good shoemaker. Jim had no cause for going off except for striking his overseer, for which he expected correction. The above will be given by me for the delivery of said Jim, if caught in Orange county, or forty if taken without the county and delivered to me.

Wm. Cain, Sen.

Hillsborough, May 10, 1820. 15—7t

The celebrated Horse
OSTRICH,

WILL be in Hillsborough on Monday the 22d inst. and will remain there the three first days of court. Gentlemen wishing to breed from him can have his services at the stables of Mr. W. Clifton, on very moderate terms.

John Mason.

May17. 15—1w

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in April, 1819, a negro man by the name of BOB, about twenty-seven years old, five feet six inches high, a black surly looking fellow, with two of his under fore teeth out, two bald spots on his head, and a scar on his brow. Any person who shall take up the said negro and put him in jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.

Moses H. Bonner.

Granville County, on Nutpaufreed Creek, May 16, 1820. 15—3w

Military Pensioners.

FUNDS for the payment of the United States pensioners on the Roll of North Carolina to the 4th March, 1820, have been provided at the office of the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville. Claims duly authenticated, will be paid on demand. April 28.

From a late English paper.

KISSES.

There is a kiss, by parents press'd
On childhood's lovely blooming form,
Ere yet its little heart is dress'd
In wo, or warp'd by life's rude storm.

That kiss! what joy—what joy it gives!
Repeated o'er and o'er again;
It sweetens every hope that lives,
And rids the aching heart of pain.

There is a sweet but short-lived kiss,
That's swiftly stolen from beauty's lip;
It fills the soul with sudden bliss,
Though frowning eyes the joy would nip.

There is a mutual kiss, that flies
From lip to lip, unstrain'd and free,
When beating heart to heart replies
In tones of truest ecstacy.

'Tis there love reigns in greatest power,
And revels all the bright day long
In smiles, nor dreams an angry hour
Will come to blast his halcyon song.

There is a kiss in sadness taken,
That thrills with bliss mixt up in wo,
And fondly whispers, "Oh, forsaken!
"Love and life, and all must go!"

Hast seen two hearts long parted meet,
With heaven's own fire in each fond eye?
In hearts as warm, or lips as sweet,
This kiss supplants the struggling sigh.

There is a fervid kiss, that tells
A touching tale—an earnest prayer;
And hope, and all that in it dwells—
Life, love, and joy, and *all* is there.

There is an odious kiss, that creeps
From lips that breathe seduction's air;
With many oaths how oft it sweeps
Down virtue's barrier!—Maids, beware!

There is a kiss born in despair,
And, O! in dread despair it dies,
When death would snatch all that is fair,
All that on earth's wide range we prize.

To the Editor of the Virginia Patriot.

Sir—I purpose sending you several humorous and political productions of Francis Hopkinson, Esq of Philadelphia, (if, from the specimen now sent, you shall deem them worthy of publication,) written since the year 1776, under the title of

MISSCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

No. I.

Consolation for an Old Bachelor.

An Old Bachelor having patheticallly represented the miseries of his solitary situation, severely reproached himself for having neglected to marry in his younger days; I would feign alleviate his distress by showing that it is possible he might have been as unhappy even in the honorable state of matrimony.

I am a shoemaker in this city, and by my industry and attention, have been enabled to maintain my wife and a daughter now six years old, in comfort and respect; and to lay by a little, at the year's end, against a rainy day.

My good wife had long teazed me to take her to New-York, in order to visit Mrs. Snip, the lady of an eminent taylor in that city, and her cousin; from whom she had received many pressing invitations.

This jaunt had been the daily subject of discussion at breakfast, dinner and supper, for a month before the time fixed upon for putting it into execution. As our daughter Jenny could by no means be left at home, many and great were the preparations to equip Miss and her mama for this important journey; and yet, as my wife assured me, there was nothing provided, but what was absolutely necessary, and which we could not possibly do without—my purse sweat at every pore.

At last, the long expected day arrived, preceded by a very restless night. For, as my wife could not sleep for thinking on the approaching jaunt, neither would she suffer me to repose in quiet. If I happened, through wearisomeness, to fall into a slumber, she immediately roused me by some unseasonable question or remark; frequen ly asking me if I was sure the printice had greased the chair wheels, and seen that the harness was clean and in good order; often observing how suprised her cousin Snip would be to see us; and as often wondering how poor dear Miss Jenny would bear the fatigue of the journey. Thus passed the night in delightful discourse, if that can with propriety be called a discourse wherein my wife was the only speaker—my replies never exceeding the monosyllables yes or no, murmured between sleeping and waking.

No sooner was it fair day light, but up started my notable wife, and soon roused the whole family. The little trunk was stuffed with baggage, even to bursting, and tied behind the chair, and the chair-box was crammed with trumpery, which we could not possibly do without. Miss Jenny was dressed and breakfast devoured in haste; the old negro wench was called in, and the charge of the house committed to her care; and the two apprentices and the hired maid received many wholesome caution and instructions for their conduct during our absence, all which they most literally promised to observe; whilst I attended with infinite patience, the adjustment of these preliminaries.

At length, however, we set off, and turning the first corner, lost sight of our habitation, with great regret on my part, and no less joy on the part of Miss Jenny and her mama.

When we got to Poole's bridge, there happened to be a great concourse of wagons, carts, &c. so that we could not pass for some time,—Miss Jenny frightened—my wife very uneasy and impatient—wondered I did not call out to those impudent fellows to make way for us; observing, that I had not the spirit of a louse! Having got through this difficulty, we proceeded without obstruction—my wife in good humor again—Miss Jenny in high spirits. At Kensington, fresh troubles arise—'Bless me, Miss Jenny,' says my wife, 'where is the band-box?' 'I don't know, mama, the last time I saw it, it was on the table in your room.' What's to be done? the band-box is left behind—it contains Miss Jenny's new wire cap; there is no possibility of doing without it—as well no New-York as no wire cap—there is no alternative—we must e'en go back for it. Teazed and mortified as I was, my good wife administered consolation by observing, "That it was my business to see that every thing was put into the chair that ought to be; but there was no depening upon me for any thing; and that she plainly saw that I undertook the journey with an ill will, merely because she had set her heart upon it." Silent patience was my only remedy. An hour and a half restored to us this essential requisite, the wire-cap—and brought us back to the place where we first missed it.

After innumerable difficulties, and unparalleled dangers, occasioned by ruts, stumps and tremendous bridges, we arrived at Neshamony ferry; but how to cross it was the question. My wife protested that neither she nor Jenny would go over in the boat with the horse. I assured her that there was not the least danger; that the horse was as quiet as a dog, and that I would hold him by the bridle all the way. These assurances had little weight: the most forcible argument was, that she must go that way, or not at all, for there was no other boat to be had. Thus persuaded, she ventured in—the flies where troublesome—the horse kicked—my wife in panics—Miss Jenny in tears.—Ditto at Trenton ferry.

As we started pretty early, and as the days were long, we reached Trenton by two o'clock. Here we dined. My wife found fault with every thing; and whilst she disposed of what I thought a tolerable hearty meal, declared there was nothing fit to eat!! Matters, however, would have gone on pretty well, but Miss Jenny began to cry with the tooth ache—sad lamentations over Miss Jenny—all my fault, because I had not made the glazier replace a broken pane in her chamber window.—[N. B. I had been twice for him, and he had promised to come but was not so good as his word.]

After dinner, we entered upon our journey—my wife in good humor—Miss Jenny's tooth-ache much easier—various chat—I acknowledge every thing my wife says, for fear of discomposing her. We arrive in good time at Princeton. My wife and daughter admire the college. We refresh ourselves with tea, and go to bed early, in order to be up by times, for the next day's expedition.

In the morning we sat off again in tolerable good humour, and proceeded happily as far as Rocky-hill. Here my wife's fears and terrors returned with great force. I drove as carefully as possible; but coming to a place where one of the wheels must unavoidably go over the point of a small rock, my wife, in a great fright, seized hold of one of the reins, which happening to be the wrong one, she pulled the horse so as to force the wheel higher up the rock than it would otherwise have gone, and overset the chair. We were all tumbled hickledy-pickledy into the road—Miss Jenny's face all bloody—the woods echo to her cries—my wife in a fainting fit—and I in great misery; secretly and most devoutly wishing cousin Snip at the devil.—Matters begin to mend—my wife recovers—Miss Jenny has only received a slight scratch in one of her cheeks—the horse stands quite still, and none of of the harness broke.—Matters grow worse again—the twine with which the band-box was tied, had broke in the fall, and the aforesaid wire-cap lay soaking in a nasty mud-puddle—grievous lamentations over the wire-cap—all my fault, because I did not tie it better—no remedy—no wire caps to be bought at Rocky-hill. At night, my wife discovered a small bruise on her hip—was apprehensive it might mortify—did not know but the bone might be broken or splintered—many instances of mortifications occasioned by small injuries.

After passing unhurt over the imminent dangers of Passayack and Hackinsack rivers, and the yet more tremendous horrors of Powles-hook ferry, we arrived, at the close of the third day, at cousin Snip's, in the city of New York. Here we sojourned a tedious week, my wife spent as much money as would have maintained my family at home for a month, in purchasing a hundred useless articles, which we could not possibly do without! and every night when we went to bed fatigued me with encomiums on her cousin Snip; leading to a history of the former grandeur of her family, and concluding with insinuations that I did not treat her with the attention and respect I ought.

On the seventh day, my wife and cousin Snip had a pretty warm altercation respecting the comparative elegancies and advantages of New-York and Philadelphia. The dispute ran high, and many aggavating words passed between the two advocates. The next morning, my wife decla ed my business would not admit of a longer absence from home—and so, after much ceremonious complaisance, in which my wife was by no means exceeded by her very polite cousin, we left the famous city of New-York; and I, with heartfelt satisfaction, looked forward to the happy period of our safe arrival in Water-street, Philadelphia.

But this blessing was not to be obtained without much vexation and trouble—but lest I should seem tedious, I shall not recount the adventures of our return—how we were caught in a thunder storm; how our horse failed, by which we were benighted three miles from our stage;—how my wife's panics returned—how Miss Jenny howled,—and how very miserable I was made. Suffice it to say, that, after many distressing disasters, we arrived at the door of our habitation in Water-street. No sooner had we entered the house, but we were informed that one of my apprentices had ran-away with the hired maid, no body knew where; the old negro had got drunk, fallen into the fire, and burnt out one of her eyes; and our best china bowl was broken.

My good wife contrived with her usual ingenuity, to throw the blame of all these misfortunes upon me. As this was a consolation to which I had been long accustomed, in all untoward cases, I had recourse to my usual remedy, viz. silent patience. After sincerely praying that I might never more see cousin Snip, I sat industriously down to my trade, in order to retrieve my manifold losses.

This is only a miniature picture of the married state, which I present to *Old Bachelors*, in hopes it may abate their choler, and reconcile them to a single life. But, if this opiate should not be sufficient, I can only exclaim, would that some other "henpecked" husband would give them a stronger dose.

ONE OF THAT TRIBE.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

IDLE HOURS.

"Will ladies hence encourage lads of merit,
And spurn at fops with a becoming spirit."

How prevalent is the opinion among young men, that the fopperies of dress can give them respectability in the eyes of the world, or favour in the sight of the female sex. A more degrading idea of female discernment could not be entertained. To suppose that the exterior decorations of what may, or may not be a handsome person, are weighed by them against good breeding, evinced in a constant desire to please, or the solid acquisitions of knowledge, is preposterous in the extreme. A lady of sense would scorn the man who should avow such sentiments; and even she, who is herself destitute of literary acquirements, holds him cheap who depends solely on extrinsic qualifications for respectibility.

A coxcomb may amuse in company—may occasionally command a smile or a compliment from a lady, but never personal regard. A graceful dancer will excite admiration; a humorous punster will create a laugh, but it is good sense only that can ensure esteem, or inspire affection, with the amiable portion of the female sex.

It is remarked by Miss Edgeworth, that "a woman may always judge of the estimation in which she is held by the conversation that is addressed to her."—When balls, fashions, dresses, &c. are the sole topics of conversation, a lady must naturally suppose either that a mean opinion is entertained of her understanding, or that the gentleman himself is destitute of the rich treasury of knowledge; unacquainted with the refined pleasures of a well stored mind; unable to enjoy the 'feast of reason, and the flow of soul.'

Though dress should not be esteemed our "summum bonum," yet it must not be altogether neglected. Let a man be neat—fashionable if you please in his appearance; it is a respect he owes to his friends and to himself, but let dress be a secondary consideration.—All the useless accomplishments of fashionable life cannot compensate for the want of good sense. There are indeed few females in respectable society who cannot quickly discern and duly appreciate a vacant or well informed mind.

A display of learning in female society should also be avoided. The pedant is as lightly esteemed as the coxcomb. Conversation should in a great degree be suited to the company; but whether grave or gay, should always evince a reflecting mind, and be worthy of a rational man. Independent of the immediate pleasures we enjoy in the possession of knowledge, the advantages we derive from it are innumerable. It is this that commands the esteem of our acquaintance; an esteem lasting, because based upon solid acquirements, that when once attained are ours through life! T.

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

Related by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of the 4th December, 1818.

When the Declaration of Independence was under the consideration of Congress, there were two or three unlucky expressions in it, which gave offence to some members. The words 'Scotch and other auxiliaries' excited the ire of a gentleman or two of that country. Severe strictures on the conduct of the British king, in negativing our repeated repeals of the law which permitted the importation of slaves were disapproved of by some Southern gentlemen, whose reflections were not yet matured, to the full abhorrence of that traffic. Although the offensive expressions were immediately yielded, those gentlemen continued their depredations, on other parts of the instrument. I was sitting by Dr. Franklin, who perceived that I was not insensible to the mutilations. 'I have made it a rule,' said he, 'whenever it is in my power, to avoid becoming the draftsman of papers to be reviewed by a public body. I took my lesson from an incident which I will relate to you. When I was a journeyman printer, one of my companions, an apprentice hatter, having served out his time, was about to open shop for himself. His first concern was to have a handsome sign-board, with a proper inscription. He composed it in these words: 'John Thompson, *Hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money*,' with the figure of a hat subjoined. But he thougt he would submit it to his friends for their amendments. The first he shewed it to, thought the word '*hatter*' tautologous, because followed by the words 'makes hat,' which shews he was a hatter. It was struck out. The next observed that the word '*makes*,' might as well be omitted, because his customers would not care who made the hats; if good and made to their mind, they would buy, by whomsoever made. He struck it out. A third said, he thought the words '*for ready money*' were useless, as it was not the custom of the place to sell on credit; every one who purchased expected to pay. They were parted with, and the inscription now stood, 'John Thompson sells hats.' '*Sells* hats?' says his next friend, 'why nobody will expect you to give them away. What then is the use of that word?' It was stricken out, and '*hats*' followed it; the rather, as there was one painted on the board. So his inscription was reduced, ultimately, to 'John Thompson,' with the figure of a hat subjoined.

From a London Paper.

Singular Occurrence.—The following singular fact, which occurred about three weeks ago, will probably become a subject of dicussion in the course of the approaching term. Mr. T—n, a gentleman of fortune, had some time paid his addresses to Miss S——, the daughter of a respectable merchant of this city. A mutual attachment existed, and a day was fixed for the nuptials taking place, when Mr. T. suddenly withdrew himself, and went to the continent.—The young lady's health suffered severely for some time. At length on her getting somewhat better, the commands of he father, aided by the persuasions of her friends, induced her to marry a gentleman every way eligible, who had long solicited her hand.—The day appointed for the nuptials arrived; the parties, attended by their mutual friends, repaired to the church; the ceremony was performed, and they were about to quit the altar, when the appearance of Mr. T—n, in the isle, had such an effect on the bride, that she fainted and was conveyed home in that state, no one of the party excepting her father, suspecting the cause. On her recovering her senses, soon after her arrival at home, she broke away from her friends, who surrounded her, seized a knife from the side-board, and vowed vengeance against herself, and those who had been the destroyers of her happiness. She was disarmed and put to bed, and towards night becoming more moderate and tranquil, she was left, at her own request, in the care of her favorite maid.—On the following morning, to the surprise of her friends, her chamber was found empty. A letter on her dressing table, addressed to her father, informed him she had quitted the house, accompanied by her maid, to join Mr. T—n, who had long possessed her heart, and to whom, before she again saw him, her fate was to be united for life.—All search for the fugitives proved unavailing; and in about a fortnight she returned, accompanied by Mr. T—n, to whom, in the interim, she had been married; and throwing herself at her father's feet, asked a parent's blessing. The question for legal discussion will be, who's wife of the twain is she?

EXTRACT.

******* I would propose for imitation the beautifully striking picture afforded us in scripture of the disagreement between Lot and Abraham—the passage is familiar to every *philo-scripturist*—"If you," says Abraham, "go to the right, I will take the left; or if you choose the left, I will go to the right: but let there be no disputes betwixt us."—Thus ended their patriarchal difference.—How soft and condescending the language, not tending to rouse and excite the angry passions, but to calm and tranquilize even an ocean of passion—a blessed model for the duellist to pattern after! Abraham by the victory he gained over himself, experienced a joyous repose of conscience, which far surpasses the greatest pleasure of revenge—whilst Lot was edified and encouraged to the practice of the same self-denial."

The Balance of Happiness Equal.

An extensive contemplation on human affairs will lead us to this conclusion, that among the different conditions and ranks of men, the balance of happiness is preserved in a great measure equal, and that the high and the low, the rich and the poor, approach, in point of real enjoyment, much nearer to each other, than is commonly imagined. In the lot of man, mutual compensations, both of pleasure and of pain, universally take place. Providence never intended, that any state here should be either completely happy or entirely miserable. If the feelings of pleasure are more numerous, and more lively, in the higher departments of life, such also are those of pain.—If greatness flatters our vanity, it multiplies our dangers. If opulence increases our gratifications, it increases, in the same proportion, our desires and demands. If the poor are confined to a more narrow circle, yet within that circle lie most of those natural satisfactions, which, after all the refinements of art, are found to be the most genuine and true. In a state, therefore, where there is neither so much to be coveted on the one hand, nor to be dreaded on the other, as at first appears, how submissive ought we to be to the disposal of Providence! How temperate in our desires and pursuits! How much more attentive to preserve our virtue, and to improve our minds, than to gain the doubtful and equivocal advantage of worldly prosperity!

ACTIONS.

We should often be ashamed of our best actions, if the world knew the real motives which produced them.